according to the designated classification criteria. The nature of the classification system that can be developed is dependent to a great degree on the types of data available. This approach supports the development of cost-effective management strategies and protection techniques.

Connecticut

A number of political, institutional, data, and regulatory framework needs must be satisfied before a successful state ground water classification program can be implemented. In 1980, when Connecticut initiated its program, those factors were in place. The political will to control ground water pollution in Connecticut was demonstrated on May 1, 1967, when the recommendations of a 100-member bipartisan task force were passed as Connecticut's Clean Water Act. Although the primary focus of the act was on Connecticut's surface waters, the law included provisions for the protection of ground water. It is these provisions that provided the underpinnings for the ground water classification system in use today. In the 1960s and 1970s, untreated sewage and industrial wastes were the most visible pollution and received the most attention. However, ground water enforcement actions were initiated as well. The major problems were unrelated to untreated waste waters, salts, nitrates, and solvents. This enforcement activity level and attendant publicity was partially responsible for increasing public awareness of the potential for ground water contamination and the need for effective control.

The hydrogeology of Connecticut is another factor that has an impact on ground water management. Connecticut is generally underlain by a rather shallow bedrock with water wells in the alluvial aquifers commonly running less than 100 feet in depth. Thus, the major ground water basins are nearly synonymous with major surface water drainage basins. Connecticut's ground water management system recognizes the intimate relationship between ground water and surface water. This relationship is also understood by the public, which has made the acceptance of a ground water classification system easier since a surface water classification system was already in existence.

Another factor in developing and maintaining public interest in ground water protection is that approximately one third of Connecticut's population relies on ground water for their water supply source. Twenty percent rely on individual household wells for drinking water without any benefit of routine water monitoring.

The factors described above were instrumental in providing the environment in which ground and surface water management could be integrated into a single consistent program. It was believed that a statewide strategy